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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9TH, 1907.

One of the greatest difficulties which stands in the way of improvement in the administration of China is undoubtedly the heterogeneous nature of the population of the Empire. To the ordinary observer it might appear that the Chinese are one of the most homogeneous nations upon the face of the earth. To an outsider, it would seem that, go where you will, you find the Chinaman and his ways one and the same. But this impression is in reality the effect of a mental delusion, not dissimilar to the optical delusion which makes all Chinamen seem alike to the new comer. In reality the Chinese in different provinces are as diverse as the inhabitants in various parts of Europe. It is true that some broad features of character are common to all, but there are local modifications, which are as marked as those which differentiate the various nations say of Northern and Southern Europe. This is naturally not so clear to the foreign observer as it is to the Chinese themselves; but the latter draw very accurate distinctions between the inhabitants of various parts of the Empire; and in doing so, show enough of human nature to entertain a wholesome appreciation of those belonging to their own districts and a corresponding contempt for those from other parts. It is not by any means the Foreign Devil who is alone looked down upon by the average Celestial. The Chinaman has a similar narrowness of mind in respect to his own countrymen—and very few Chinese are found who fully believe

that any of their compatriots come up to the standard of those who have been fortunate enough to be born in the Province to which they themselves belong.

This provincialism is not merely a matter of disposition or taste; but also finds its way largely into political life. Local interests have become largely developed during the centuries that China has been dependent upon very slow and defective means of inter-communication. Although the system of changing high officials from time to time is adopted in order as far as possible to counteract these influences, they are always such as have to be reckoned with at headquarters; and the Chinese officials are too wise to incur needless opposition by going counter to local feelings where it is possible to avoid doing so. In this manner China, centralized though it may appear to the outside observer, is in reality very largely in the nature of a confederacy of individual states, over which the imperial hold is by no means so strong as it seems to be. Instances have been known where the local power of the inhabitants has been so great that they have been able to refuse to receive governors appointed from Peking; and a case is on record and is mentioned by Huc where a Provincial Official who was unacceptable was simply sent back to Peking by the people over whom he had been appointed to rule. The manner in which the Empire has been maintained has always been a matter of surprise to those who are acquainted with the nature of the system which actually exists. It is notorious that no very strong feeling of patriotism is to be found among the masses in China, nor is there any great love for the Dragon Throne; but there have nevertheless been certain forces at work which have kept China together as one nation in spite of influences which would have been sufficient to cause disruption in any other country. One of the chief combining forces has undoubtedly been the innate respect which all Chinese have for authority and their desire for prosperity and quiet rather than national glory or advancement. They are inclined to make the best of a system, of whose defects they are well aware, rather than make any great sacrifices for its improvement. Another element which has kept China together is the force of a common language and literature. The spoken dialects in different districts are as wide apart as many European languages. But the written language is the same everywhere. This latter fact has tended perhaps more than anything else to keep China together—and it is a force which may be reckoned upon probably for many years to come. What are now only individual provinces under the central government would in all likelihood long ago have been separate nationalities each with its own language were Chinese writing on a phonetic instead of an ideographic basis. As it is the written character is common to the whole empire and thus the power of language—one of the greatest factors in nationality—is in the direction of centralisation.

With the knowledge of the state of the country which the Chinese Officials necessarily possess, it is not surprising that they should hesitate to introduce any new system such as that of representative institutions, which might interfere with the existing state of affairs and diminish the centralising influences upon which they rely and which have stood them in such good stead in the past. It is considered by them, that the only form in which it would be possible to introduce representation would in the first instance be by the establishment of Provincial Councils—Parliaments as we should call them—to advise the Viceroy of the different provinces; and they are not unnaturally apprehensive that this might give more power, than they at present possess, to the Provincial Officials, and thus end in a disruption of the Empire. The question with Chinese of the old school thus assumes something of the aspect that Home Rule does with us. In this they may be, and probably are, mistaken—but it is easy to understand how this idea comes to be held by them. They have been able hitherto to rely upon the centralising influences which exist, and consider it better to continue to do so, than to make experiments in new methods, the bearing of which is, at least so far as they are able to understand it, doubtful. Representative institutions judiciously granted while the Imperial authority was still safeguarded might be the means not of diminishing but of increasing the latter. On the other hand there might be a danger that the power derived from consulting the voice of the people might be made use of to give preponderant influence to certain provinces and so be a source not of strength but of weakness to the existing government.

The Chinese Minister has informed the London Chamber of Commerce that the Imperial Chinese Government will offer three medals, gold, silver, and bronze, to be awarded to students of the next examination held by the Chamber in commercial subjects.

It is announced that steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line will, during the winter season, make St. John, N.B., their terminal point. The company's new "Royal Mail" "Empress" steamers will land Canadian mails at Halifax, N.S., before proceeding to St. John, N.B. First-class passengers will also have the option of landing at Halifax.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 6th January, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 215 to the Library and 19 to the Museum; and of Chinese 9 to the former and 2,128 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 335 persons, and the Museum by 2,247.

Careful observers of Japanese immigrants declare that the Japanese who have arrived at Honolulu during the last few months are picked military men. The Japanese outnumber other nationalities in the Islands, and could be massed with great ease and celerity, and would form, when armed, a formidable army. A Japanese shipping agent says a hundred thousand Japanese are ready to proceed to Hawaii.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Captain F. J. Badesley and Lieut. C. W. Bookwith, R.N., were present at the Licensing Court yesterday to consider an application from D.M. Lan for the transfer to him from one A. W. Shuter of the adjacent licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the Connaught House Hotel. There were no police objections to the application, which was granted.

While a gang of coolies were carrying out excavation work at the Protestant cemetery, Happy Valley, on Monday, for the purpose of lowering the burial ground, a mass of earth slid away from the hillside carrying one of the men with it. In the descent he was struck on the head by a large stone. A richa was promptly procured and he was despatched for hospital, but died on the way.

M. Simon Stires, a Paris banker, and his staff have been arrested on a charge of having defrauded Prince Frederick Charles of Hohenzollern (a son of the late German Chancellor) of more than £16,000. The alleged frauds are in connection with bogus shares in a Peking Syndicate, in connection with which it is estimated that various persons have been swindled of more than £400,000. It is alleged that a bank clerk, who was also arrested, operated in London last March under the name of "William French and William Glover and Company."

The trials of the first of the torpedo-boat destroyers, which will form the two Divisions provided for by the Reichstag, will begin soon, and a new type of vessel will be available for use in the German Navy. As the displacement of the new type is 530 tons, it will be the largest of its kind afloat, its engines of 10,000 horse-power are to attain a speed of 30 knots. A new gun will be carried by these vessels in the shape of the 8.8 centimetre quick-firing gun.

An attempt has been made of late to colonise the frontier regions in the Far East with the Reserves and their families. So far, only 2,000 Reserves have settled as colonists in the regions referred to. There have been many irregularities in connection with the way in which the experiment has been carried out, and the country people are flocking from all sides into Vladivostok to such an extent that the town police has had to be increased. A telegram received from Vladivostok says that the attempt to colonise that region has been most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Rees (Montgomery Burghs) asked, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the cultivation of opium in China was under observation and report, in order to ascertain whether the recent edict of the Chinese Government was being effectively enforced within the empire. Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Berwick).—In answer to other questions I have already explained the difficulty of procuring trustworthy information as to the area of opium cultivation. But the Consul in China will report to the best of their ability as to the manner in which the edict will be carried into effect.

In the Lisbon Chamber of Deputies on December 4th Senator Meneses (Republican) asked the Government for information with regard to the action taken by the police of Oporto on the 1st inst. during a demonstration which had occurred there in connection with the arrival of a number of Republican deputies in the city. Senator Meneses was called to order, and as he disregarded the President's ruling he was removed from the Chamber by armed force. Owing, however, to the attitude taken up by the other deputies towards his expulsion Senator Meneses will return to the Chamber to-day.

Lloyd's agent at Port Darwin sent a rather obscurely worded message concerning the British steamer *Australian*, ashore near that Port. This message is understood to mean that the value of the property salvaged is £70,000 (probably for the most part the specie which was on board), that of the salvaged cargo only a small portion is damaged, that the vessel is in an upright position and not likely to "break" up if the weather holds good, that 150' bales (probably wool) are in holds No. 1 and 2, and that a very experienced diver is available. This message would appear to make the salvage prospects much more favourable than had been thought here.

Mr. Carnegie on December 5th formally handed over to the Princeton University the Carnegie Lake—an artificial sheet of water three and a half miles long and from 400 to 1,000 feet wide, which has been formed at his expense on land costing £20,000. He said he desired the lake to be used for rowing contests to the discouragement of football. After declaring that all athletic sports should be conducted in a gentlemanly manner he continued:—"I have never seen a football game, but I have glanced at pictures of such games, and to me the spectacle of educated young men rolling over one another in the dirt was—well, not gentlemanly." Mr. Carnegie's remarks were received with murmurs of dissent from the undergraduates who thronged the gallery in the Alexander Hall, where the ceremony took place.

A Naval correspondent has announced that the *Drake*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron, secured remarkable results in her recent gun practice at Aranci Bay. The firing constitutes a record, which can only be described as positively marvellous, and far exceeding anything which has ever yet been accomplished in the art of gunnery. Out of a total of 133 shots fired by the 9.2 and 6-inch guns at the enormous distance of four miles, no fewer than 105, or 79 per cent, hit the target. The *Drake*, by this remarkable feat, is placed at the top of both the Gunlayers' and Battle Practice Competitions throughout the Fleet, and the Second Cruiser Squadron also heads all the others. Lieutenant Humphrey T. Walwyn is the gunnery officer of the ship.

A correspondent of the *Stedman* writes:—"A very pretty story of juvenile philanthropy reaches me, the accuracy of which I can vouch for. A little Bengali girl, the child of well-to-do parents, was to have a party given in her honour on her birthday. Before the invitations were sent out, however, she asked her mother how much would be spent on the party. She was told 100 rupees. Then she asked if she might have the money instead of the party. Astonished at this sudden thirst for gold, the mother asked what her reason was for wanting the money, and she then confessed that she wanted to send it to the people in the famine districts. Of course her wish was complied with, and there is no happier little girl in all Bengal than that child was on her birthday, though there was no party."

Here is a typical European comment:—"The West Prussian Chamber of Agriculture has just passed a resolution that the recruiting of Chinese as agricultural labourers is deplorable from the national standpoint, but that it appears to be inevitable in view of the terrible scarcity of agricultural labour in the province; and it instructs the committee to take the preliminary steps for the introduction of coolies. We should have thought that, with her population increasing by nearly a million souls every year, and with thousands of emigrants leaving her shores, Germany could have solved the problem of finding white labour without the importation of yellow. If, however, she cannot do that and our Liverpool landlords seem to be stricken with the same inability how can we expect the mine owners of the Witwatersrand to be able to do any better? But what will Kaiser Wilhelm, painter (by deputy) of the famous Yellow Peril picture, think of the arrival of Ab-Sin in the Fatherland? One thing is certain, anyhow, that Ab-Sin's iniquity is soon likely to be equalled, not to say surpassed, by his ubiquity."

HOCKEY.

CLUB v. 119TH INFANTRY.
A good match will be witnessed this afternoon on the Club ground between these teams. The 119th Infantry, it will be remembered, won the Challenge Cup last year, while the Club team is practically at full strength. It will play in white, and be represented by—Rev. C. G. Searle, goal; L. Murphy (capt.) and J. P. McGillicray, Backs; C. P. Chater, T. C. Gray and A. N. Othor, halves; J. Hooper, H. G. C. Bailey, L. G. Bird, E. F. C. Master and C. J. Satterthwaite, forwards. Bully-off at 4.45 p.m.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The draw for the Shield took place last night and is as follows:—
1st ROUND.
A. Hong Rugby Club v. Royal Engineers.
B. A. C. 3rd Mid. v. C. 3rd Middle.
C. Lusitane F.C. v. R.A.M.C.
Byes:—"King Alfred" Hongkong Club, Royal Artillery, Y.M.C.A. and "G" Co, 3rd Middlesex.
2ND ROUND.
1. Y.M.C.A. v. "G" Co, 3rd Mid.
2. Winner of A v. "King Alfred."
3. Royal Artillery v. Winner of C.
4. Winner of B v. Hong Club.
SEMI-FINAL.
Winner of 2 v. Winner of 3.
1st round to be played on or before 20th Jan. 2nd " " " " 23rd Feb. Semi-final " " " " 16th Mar.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over Japan, and risen in N. China. The depression lying over E. Manchuria yesterday, is moving into the Pacific to the North of Hokkaido. Pressure is highest over the Yangtze. It remains low to the South of the Philippines Archipelago. Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and strong monsoon over the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches. The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel... { N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 2.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

RAISULI FLEES.

LONDON, January 7th.
Raisuli's stronghold has been destroyed, and the chief himself has fled to the mountains.

MAILS TRANSFERRED.

LONDON, January 7th.
The White Star is transferring Wednesday's mails.

S.W.R. ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, January 7th.
At Southampton the South Western Railway Co. is projecting the largest wet dock in the world.

GERMANY AND U.S.A.

LONDON, January 7th.
The tariff war between Germany and the United States continues. There is at present no hope of an agreement.

APPROACHING GUESTS.

LONDON, January 7th.
The retinue of the Duke of Connaught on his expedition to the Far East includes General Maxwell, staff officer, and Lieutenant Ponsonby, aide-de-camp.

N. S. W. BUDGET.

LONDON, January 7th.
The financial statement of New South Wales shows an immense surplus.

STEAMER SAFE.

LONDON, January 7th.
The s.s. *City of Panama* [Panama?] is not a total wreck on the coast of Pescadero, Cal., as first reported; she is now reported safe.

A CUNARD INNOVATION.

LONDON, January 5th.
The Cunard Steamship Co. have decided on the future transfer of some of their liners to Southampton.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

LONDON, January 8th.
The year's trade of the United Kingdom totals £1,068,824,152.

FAMOUS CRICKETER'S DEATH.

LONDON, January 8th.
Walter Read, the cricketer, is dead.

(Walter Read was the assistant secretary to the Surrey Cricket Club. He has played as an amateur in all the leading cricket matches for years, and is the author of an interesting publication, "Annals of Cricket.")

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

TOKYO, January 8th.
His Majesty the Emperor to-day at Aoyama reviewed twenty thousand troops.

The manoeuvres next autumn are to be on a larger scale than ever before.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

LONDON, January 6th.
Four Captains in the German army have started for Japan to study the military institutions of the country.

THE STRAITS COMMAND.

LONDON, January 6th.
Major General Perrott has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Straits Settlement.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, January 6th.
The release of dividends has considerably eased the monetary stringency and it is expected in Lombard street that the bank rate will be reduced within a fortnight unless the foreign monetary situation changes for the worse.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, January 6th.
The impending introduction into Parliament of a private Bill for the construction of a Channel tunnel is causing the most

acute controversy, largely on party lines. The Liberals welcome it in prospect of closer ties with the continent; while the Conservatives oppose it owing to fears of invasion. Lord Woleley repeats the warning he uttered in 1882. The *Times* points out the dangers and declares that it can only be permitted if conscription on the continental lines is adopted.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 6th.
All the coloured troops in the United States have been assigned for duty to the Philippines.

THE HAGUE COURT.

LONDON, January 6th.
Viscount Selby and Sir Ernest Satow have been appointed to the permanent court of the Hague.

SIAMESE LOAN.

LONDON, January 6th.
A new Siamese loan of \$8,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. is about to be issued in London, Berlin and Paris, by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the German Asiatic and Indo-China Banks respectively.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION SPEECH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."] Hongkong, January 8th.

Sir—Having been in the Tientsin settlement during the so-called "second siege," and having witnessed the taking of the Native City at the end of the period, I fancy I remember enough about different kinds of shells to enable me to appreciate the use of shrapnel. In any case you are correct in the supposition, advanced by your leader of date, that I did not imagine them to have been employed by the Japanese with the idea of battering down the walls of Peking. That some such twist might be given to my meaning was a risk which I foresaw. I mentioned this when I saw you on Sunday. You volunteered the opinion that only hypercriticism would discover the point. It therefore surprised me to find you, using the idea, with which I had provided you, to cast ridicule. With the rest of your gibes I have no quarrel. Those of your readers who know anything of the work of the China Association will realise how wide of the mark they strike. You are welcome to an imaginary "score," in as far as your remarks affect me personally. But as regards your criticism of the views put forward by the China Association on the subject of the Customs Edict, I have to say that they are simply the views of the representative men of the British Mercantile Community in Hongkong, Shanghai and throughout the length and breadth of China.

They are also the views of all men of any note who have now, or who have ever had, firsthand dealings with Chinese officials. Sir Robert Hart at the outset gave it as his opinion that the object aimed at by the change made was "the suppression and absorption of the I.M.C. Administration." There is no need to seek higher authority, though the view has been endorsed by every man who can in any sense be regarded as an authority on China at all. In scoffing at the China Association for seeking to institute means of defeating that object you run the risk of seeming to set yourself up above all these men, and the ridicule which you aim to throw threatens to fall flat and to cover you.

Yours, etc.

M. STEWART.

We fear that outside comment, with which we have nothing to do, has led Mr. Stewart to misconstrue our purely tentative remarks. It is our pure misfortune if any tendency to "jibe" or "scoff" is apparent; the comments were meant to be serious. With regard to the reference to shrapnel, we thought to dispose of a hypercritical suggestion which the writer himself complained of to us; the words "we are sure he did not mean, etc." were warranted by his own declaration, and would not have been used at all had we not thought him desirous of having repetitions of the said hypercriticism forestalled. We can only regret that in trying to be helpful we should have fallen under so mean a suspicion. But then, as our comments pointed out, mistakes are made by looking too much for motives. We hope Mr. Stewart will accept our assurance that he has misread our motives. Our words are expected to carry only their plain meaning and face value; they are, as a rule, carefully chosen.—Ed.]

THE UNITED STATES' COURT FOR CHINA.

It would appear that the result of the examination for admission to practice before the new United States' Court is still exercising the minds of the American community in Shanghai. For obvious reasons we have refrained from commenting on Judge Wiley's action, which was clearly decided upon after due deliberation and a proper consideration of the circumstances of the case. It is true that at no time of life, above all not in later years, are examinations agreeable undertakings, and there can be no doubt that general sympathy will be felt for the rejected candidates. There is, however, nothing arbitrary in Judge Wiley's action, nor can it, moreover, be described as an innovation in judicial procedure. An examination was also imposed on lawyers desirous of practising before the Court in the Philippine Islands, while for admission to similar courts in the United States barristers have to address satisfactory proof of their attainments, legal and otherwise.—N.C. Daily News.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on January 8th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar General, Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. H. McFarlane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

LIMEWASHING.

Dr. Macfarlane wrote a minute relative to the limewashing of the houses at Kowloon City and Sham Shui Po, in which he stated that the bi-yearly limewashing for tenement houses had not been enforced. Instead, a yearly limewashing, combined with general cleansing, had been enforced. This was not so expensive to the people as the double cleansing, and he recommended that the same course be adopted for 1907.

Mr. Liu Chu-fak minuted—I think limewashing may be dispensed with, in these outlying districts. General cleansing under the supervision of the Board ought to be sufficient to keep these houses clean, which are in the majority of cases occupied by one family.

Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—I agree with Mr. Liu Chu-fak.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL asked if it was proposed to deal with these places differently to any quarter of the Colony.

The PRESIDENT—No. The limewashing of family houses is not carried out in any quarter of the Colony.

Dr. CLARK—Except by notice.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—I think the time has come when Kowloon and Sham Shui Po should be treated as the rest of the Colony. They should have this annual cleansing with limewashing. There have been complaints that the Sanitary Department required too high a standard, but I would suggest that Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Fung Wa-chun should go over and inspect the houses.

The PRESIDENT—Fifty per cent of the houses are occupied by more than one family. Mr. HUMPHREYS—Do I understand these houses are lime-washed only once a year?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Under what regulations?

The PRESIDENT—The regulations of the Board.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Have the Board the power to override the standing regulations in outlying districts?

The PRESIDENT—They have.

The PRESIDENT moved that the recommendation of Dr. Macfarlane be adopted.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT seconded.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL was opposed to compulsory limewashing of any house occupied by only one family whether the house were clean or dirty.

The PRESIDENT—It is never done unless the house is dirty.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN said he disapproved of the limewashing unless a distinction was made between the houses.

On the vote being taken, four supported the resolution, and four opposed it. The recommendation was, however, adopted on the casting vote of the President.

COLONIAL CEMETERY BYE-LAWS.

The following report by the Select Committee on the Colonial Cemetery Bye-laws (the members of which were Messrs. Shollon Hooper and Lau Chu-pak, and Dr. F. Clark) was submitted:

The Colonial Cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board and under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. It is for the Board to fix a scale of fees for interment, etc., therein.

The schedule of fees now in force was framed by the Governor-in-Council on 16th January, 1893, and it is now necessary for the Board to fix a schedule and incorporate it in a bye-law. The schedule now in force refers to the Protestant cemetery, but there can be no doubt that the Colonial Cemetery is the one meant. On investigation it cannot be learnt that any part of this cemetery has ever been consecrated, and is apparently available for the interment of any body irrespective of what their faith or religion may have been.

Portions of the cemetery have been reserved for the interment of Naval and Military and old residents.

There is no fixed rule as to what constitutes an old resident, but by custom it has generally been understood to mean 20 years' residence in the Colony. Formerly, to bury in this section required permission of the Director of Public Works, but now the Medical Officer of Health is the officer to give such permit, but no authority can be found for the change, and the distinction is not rigidly carried out, exceptions having been made. The fee for each grave space of 12 superficial feet for private individuals is now \$15, and we recommend that this be reduced to \$10.

Grave digging \$1. Exhumation of corpse \$5. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the British Army, or Hongkong Volunteers and their families, officers and warrant officers and sailors in the British Navy and their families, and Colonial Government officers and their families are only charged 75 cents as against \$15 for private residents.

We consider this distinction need no longer be made, and that the fees should be the same as for private residents.

For permit to erect monuments over twelve feet superficial on private individual graves pay \$2 a foot for each excess foot of same; but, in cases of monuments over Government officers and their families' graves, no excess

charge be made up to 24 superficial feet. These areas should be made to coincide by increasing the 12 feet to 24 feet.

The following are the number of grave spaces taken from 1st January, 1900, to 17th December, 1906: 120. \$15 + \$1, 62; \$5 + \$1, 25; \$10, 2; 75c, 24; free, 7. Under the existing scale the fees paid amount to \$1,100; under the proposed scale the fees would amount to \$1,044.

The PRESIDENT—As far as I can see from studying the Ordinance, the sections dealing with cemeteries are 90, 91 and 92. Then there are certain bye-laws that come under the purview of the Board, but these apply only to Chinese cemeteries. I don't think the Board has any power under these bye-laws to interfere with other cemeteries.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Wouldn't it be better to find out if we have that power?

The SECRETARY pointed out that they had at page 15, sub-section 23 which applied to all cemeteries.

The PRESIDENT—This matter came up before the Board on November 7th when it was agreed to appoint a sub-committee to consider and report on the question of fees of cemeteries. That committee consisted of Messrs. Hooper and Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Clark.

Members agreed that its report should be circulated.

PROPOSED SEPARATION OF DAIRIES.

The following letter from the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., was read:

"The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Dear Sir, I am instructed by my directors

to bring to the notice of your Board the desirability of separating as far as possible the various dairies in the Colony and to ask if your Board can see its way to suggest legislation on the subject.

My directors are of opinion that such separation would tend to lessen to a great extent the danger of disease spreading through the intermingling of Chinese employees, which, in spite of all precautions, cannot be altogether stopped.

In the general interests of the Colony it is obviously advantageous to keep herds of cattle as far away from one another as possible, so that in the event of an outbreak of disease in any one locality the cattle in others would be less liable to attack, thus minimizing the danger of a curtailment of the Colony's milk supply.

I am, yours faithfully,

S. A. SETH,

Secretary."

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON minuted that the suggestion if carried out would diminish risk, but it did not seem possible for the Government to interfere directly as suggested. The Company however might take matters in their own hands and buy out the dairies in their vicinity, and that being done the Government might withhold the sale or lease of land in the neighbourhood for dairying purposes.

Mr. HOOPER—I sympathise with the suggestion, but I don't see how it can be carried out.

The PRESIDENT—This is an application from the Dairy Farm which I think all of you have seen.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—It has not been sent to me, Sir.

The PRESIDENT—Then I will read it (reads).

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Has the Dairy Farm made the proposal that they should move away from the neighbouring dairies, or that the neighbouring dairies should move away from them?

The PRESIDENT—That the neighbouring dairies should move away.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I don't think that is a thing we could recommend.

The REGISTRAR GENERAL—I think it would be possible in licensing new dairies to take this into consideration, and advise accordingly in future.

The Dairy Farm Company are to be informed that their suggestion is hardly practicable.

THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

The following letter dated 17th December was submitted from Mr. Lau Chu-pak relative to sections 175, 153 and 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

The Secretary Sanitary Board, Sir—In reference to the compulsory provision of open spaces in the existing buildings, I have the honour to draw the attention of the Board to the great hardship and loss of money inflicted thereby on the owners and the danger caused to many old houses.

Under the previous ordinance (13 of 1901) all the corner houses, shallow houses and those having lanes at the back, private or public, were exempted from providing yards which are mere shafts adapted for the reception of household refuse as pointed out by the Medical Officer of Health. But under section 175 of the present Ordinance, though the back lanes give more open spaces than the law aims at obtaining, and afford a free current of air constantly circulating in the house, and are far better than yards, they are not counted as open space, and the owners are required to cut away half of the kitchens to comply with the law.

For some time this section has been enforced with discretion and consideration, and where exemption was advisable it was recommended by the Board and granted; but recently it has been very indiscriminately and strictly enforced, so much so that these applications for exemption take up nearly the whole of the Board's time at its fortnightly meetings. At the last meeting of the Board, when several of these applications were discussed, it was held that exemption was not permissible, as sub-section 4 of section 175 only provides for modification, and modification on does not include total exemption.

Practically it amounts to this; as long as some open space is provided, no matter if it be only one foot wide, the Board grants exemption, because it is a modification, but in the case of a

house, where it is structurally impossible to provide an open space, e.g., a triangular corner house, or where it is unnecessary to do so, e.g., a corner house with three sides well lighted and ventilated, a house opening into a private lane at the back, or a house having a wide street both in front and at the back, the Board has no power. Can anyone imagine a greater absurdity than this?

I think members are aware that this absurdity causes a great loss of money to property owners and sacrifice of valuable land, as the compulsory provision of such open spaces would entail an expenditure of at least four or five hundred dollars a house, for structural alterations, a reduction of rent amounting to 10 or 15 per cent after the alterations have been carried out, and a total loss of rent during the time taken for such alterations.

I am sure it was never the intention of those who drafted the present ordinance, that modification should stop short of exemption, and I recommend for the earnest consideration of the Board, that, pending the investigations of the working of this Ordinance by the Commission, the Board should recommend the Building Authority not to take any action under section 175, in view of possible amendments.

With reference to sections 153 and 154 I beg also to suggest that no further action be taken in connection therewith, pending the recommendations of the Commission. I understand that up to date already above 20,000 cubicles, costing, on an average, \$5 each, have been removed, and if, in view of the recommendations of the Commission, the ordinance is amended to allow of the retention of cubicles, this money amounting to \$100,000 and more, as the enforcement of the law is pushed on, will have been wasted.

The Medical Officer of Health in a minute wrote that it was not in the discretion of the Board to do as suggested by Mr. Lau Chu-pak, nor did he think it would be wise to suspend all action under section 175.

The PRESIDENT—With reference to this letter I think it would be preferable for the Board to appoint a committee to consider such applications which practically take up half the business of the Board at every meeting. I move that a committee be appointed to consider applications made under sections 175 and 180 which are recommended for approval by the executive officers of the Board, and that the committee be empowered to deal with them.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Have we power to delegate such powers to a sub-committee, Sir?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, under section 35 which reads—"The Board may by resolutions from time to time delegate any of its powers and functions to the Medical Officer of Health, etc."

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—I think the recommendation of my colleagues is very reasonable. He does not ask us to wait very long, for the Commission will be soon finished.

The PRESIDENT—But it may be six months before the Government comes to a decision on the matter.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—The sections mentioned certainly inflict great hardship on landowners and Chinese residents, and indirectly affect the revenue and prosperity of the Colony. It is a very serious question, and I don't think a year can come by waiting one or two months.

The PRESIDENT—Unfortunately the law is laid down, and it is our duty to see it complied with. After the Commission it will probably take six months before a decision is arrived at, and in the meantime the Medical Officer of Health does not think it wise to suspend all action.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT said he was sorry to find himself in disagreement with his two Chinese colleagues. The report of the Commission would be ready shortly and would be presented to the Governor. No doubt it would take His Excellency some time before he took any action on the report, that was if he took any action at all. That being so, Mr. Lau Chu-pak's application practically amounted to the Board suspending the working of two or three very important sections in the ordinance for about six months. He did not think that was desirable, and he seconded the motion.

Carried.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, January 8th.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

EXCESS PASSENGERS.

Inspector Langley proceeded against the coxswain of the steam launch *Kin Sang* for carrying a number of passengers in excess. Defendant admitted the charge.

His Worship—Have you been previously convicted?

Defendant admitted he had.

His Worship—And fined \$20? Defendant—Yes.

His Worship—I now fine you \$50.

A KOWLOON NUISANCE.

Mr. A. Ritchie, of Messrs. Ritchie and Co., proceeded against a ricksha coolie for demanding more than his usual fare.

Complainant stated that he engaged the ricksha at Mongkok to carry him to Kowloon, where he paid the coolie twenty cents. Defendant complained about the amount he received and complainant handed him another five cents. Then the coolie wanted more, and witness gave him in charge. The legal fare was about twenty cents an hour, and complainant had the ricksha only about forty-five minutes.

His Worship remarked that the Kowloon ricksha coolies were giving a lot of trouble of late, and imposed a fine of \$5.

GAMBLING.

A native was charged with being the keeper of a gaming house where Luk Wai lottery tickets were sold, while three others were

charged with being on the premises which are situated at Queen's Road West.

The evidence showed that an informant went to the premises on several occasions and purchased tickets. The last time he went he took with him a marked bank note which was handed to the first defendant in payment of a number of tickets. Later the police raided the shop and the marked note was found on the first defendant.

His Worship recorded a conviction against the first, fining him \$500, the alternative being three months' imprisonment. The other three defendants were discharged.

CONFLICTING STORIES.

Seldom has a Court of Justice so nearly resembled a house of mirth as the Police Court did yesterday when Chan Chai, a married Chinese woman, was arraigned for assault. When the case came on she was asked to plead, and promptly pleading not guilty, proceeded to tell the Magistrate her story. His Worship, through his interpreter, asked her to desist, explaining that she would have an opportunity after the complainant had given her account of the alleged assault. The woman, however, could not be silenced. Her flow of eloquence, in a high-pitched key, was like Tennyson's brook, and kept those in Court in a simmer of laughter. She told His Worship she did not care what he did to her and then proceeded to abuse the complainant, the worthy attack lasting until the Magistrate adjourned the case in order that defendant might be medically examined.

From the evidence it appeared that defendant attacked the complainant in the street at Shek-tou-ai, apparently without cause, striking her with a knuckle duster.

APPLICATION FOR PRISONER'S RELEASE.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared to ask his Worship to reconsider his decision in the case of Luk Chan-tang, the son of a prominent Chinese citizen, who was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for the larceny of a bicycle which he subsequently sold to Constable Glendinning.

Mr. Grist stated that he did not apply as regards His Worship's decision, but as regards the sentence. The defendant was a young man of very good parentage, his people being of considerable standing in the Colony; and to put him in jail meant practically to blight the whole of his future. It was a very serious thing for a young man, born in such a position as the defendant, to be put in jail, and his Worship had power, which had been exercised by other magistrates from time to time, to leave it to the parents of youthful offenders to see that they were properly corrected. In this case the father of the offender, who was present in Court, was prepared to undertake the punishment of his son. He would see that it would be somewhat severe, and was prepared to undertake the entire responsibility for his son's future good behaviour. Mr. Grist asked his Worship in view of these facts, of the youth of this young man, and of the fact that it would brand him for life to be confined in jail, to deal with him in any other way which his Worship thought proper. It was not usual in such cases to inflict a fine; but, if his Worship thought a fine, as well as such punishment as his father might add, would meet the case, then he asked the Magistrate, in addition to leaving him to his father, to inflict a fine.

His Worship—You say he is 19?

Mr. Grist—According to Chinese computation, which makes him a little less than 18 according to English reckoning.

Inspector Collett stated that the Police would not object to the case being reopened, although the sentence was very just. A warrant was issued for the boy's arrest, and he was sent to Maudsley for some time to escape the Police.

Mr. Grist—I have no doubt the father would be able to give a very full explanation as regards that. I don't suppose he has in any way been kept out of the Colony, as I am instructed that the father did not know of the warrant being issued for his arrest.

His Worship—You understand this is a very serious charge. He went and hired a machine and sold it to a police constable.

Mr. Grist—That is so, your Worship; but this young man did not hire it with the slightest intention of disposing of it. It seems to me that some person made him an offer, and apparently the temptation was too great for him.

His Worship—This boy has been well brought up, and he ought to set a good example. He is not like an ordinary coolie.

Mr. Grist—No, your Worship; that is what I am endeavouring to make out. He is not like an ordinary coolie who could go to jail and come out without anyone thinking twice about it. Here is a boy who goes in to come out ruined, and he is only a child. If it was a second offence, I could say nothing. It is a matter I submit which could be fully and sufficiently dealt with by the father, and the boy would not be branded for life. A sentence of imprisonment means absolute ruination; better hang a man and be done with it; far better.

Inspector Collett—I understand the defendant has already been recommended for banishment, being convicted as a felon.

His Worship—In this case the defendant did not get stocks, whereas he could have got them. Inspector Collett—The Police would not interfere with a reduction of the sentence on the ground that it did not interfere with the banishment order.

Mr. Grist—That is a matter for the discretion of the Governor, and to banish a man of this kind is doing no good to the Colony.

His Worship—If I cannot see my way to grant this application, you can always try it before the Governor.

Mr. Grist—Decisions of a Court of Justice are things the Governor is loth in any way to alter.

The further hearing was adjourned.

JUST UNPACKED:—
1PL. AND POSTCARD SIZE

F. P. CAMERAS

FITTED WITH

ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6.3.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE LEADING COGNAC.

18

J. & F. MARTELL'S

BRANDY ***

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOSPITALS.

PER DOZEN - - \$28.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CANTON.

THE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

January 5th.

ROBINSON PIANO
CO. LTD.

TALKING
MACHINES

AND

RECORDS.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

MUSIC:

LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES

AND

DANCE MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906.

pu and the British Minister for a considerable length of time, and all advantages or disadvantages have been discussed over and over again, and everything was thoroughly thrashed out. The loan agreement is about to be settled. I do not think it could be possible at a moment's notice to request the Central Government to withdraw and give up the loan and allow you to raise the funds for the construction of the railway. But anyhow I will send a cable memorial to the Central Government so as to make inquiries and see what can be done."

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

It is with a feeling of unqualified satisfaction that we learn that Sir John Jordan, hitherto Minister ad interim to the Chinese Court, has received the substantive appointment and is now confirmed as British Minister in Peking. Only a few months have elapsed since Sir John Jordan assumed the notting appointment, but in this short time he has given ample evidence of the wisdom of his selection for the post. With an intimate knowledge of China and her affairs he combines a broad-minded and sympathetic grasp of British interests in the Far East in all their variety and ramifications. Considerable allowance, it is now generally recognized, has to be made for the exigencies of modern diplomacy, and our own community in Shanghai would be the last to expect the impossible from its Minister in Peking. If things do not always fare as well as it might wish, when in diplomatic hands, it will be able to console itself with the reflection that all that is possible in the circumstances will have been done while its interests are confided to Sir John Jordan's care. The new minister is handicapped by entering upon his duties at a time when all diplomacy finds difficulty in making headway with the Chinese Government. The expectations raised by the reorganization of the Boards and the attempt to define ministerial responsibility at present show no signs of being realized. But somewhere in the background there are indications that the leaven of a new dispensation is working; and we can but hope that the recognized tact and ability of our new representative as well as the honesty and straightforwardness of British policy in the Far East will appeal to the better sense of an enlightened China.—N.O. Daily News.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Seydlitz* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 6th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Gneisenau*, carrying the German mails with dates for Berlin of the 18th Dec., left Colombo on Saturday, the 6th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 16th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Heinrich*, which left here on Friday, the 4th inst., at 10 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, which left here on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at noon, arrived at Singapore on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 7 a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tyo Maru* (American Line) left Moji for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Editor.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Cross Street, on SATURDAY, 25th January, 1907, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [178]

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURABLE with instructions, will sell without reserve by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 10th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, at No. 84, Queen's Rd. Central, JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising—VASES of every description, BRONZE FIGURES, LAQUEWARE, WARE, SCREENS, WATER COLOURS, PICTURES, FRAMES, etc., etc.

TERMS:—As usual.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. [179]

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, PARTICULARS & CONDITION OF SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate at Victoria, Hongkong. To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION On FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

ALL that one equal undivided moiety of one DANG CHIEH deceased and in the piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being portion of the Redemption to Marine Lot No. 62 known and registered in the Land Office as "THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE REDEMPTION TO MARINE LOT NO. 62" together with the message or tenement thereon known as No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from F. X. PALMADA & CASTRO, Solicitor for the Vendor, or GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. [180]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HATCHING," Captain A. E. Hodgkin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAMPAIK & Co., General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAINUN," Captain A. J. Robinson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAMPAIK & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG, 8th January, 1907. [177]

OLD STAMPS.

WE wish to BUY Old Issues of STAMPS from all Countries, also the Stamps now in use.

We will take any quantity, and pay High Prices in U.S. Gold. We ask only clear off paper. Correspondence invited. We would be pleased to make ourselves known to you. We will return a memo of all stamps received with Prices paid for each kind. Address—JOHN P. COOPER, Stamp Importers, 38, Peters Place, Red Bank, N.J., U.S.A.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [167]

BOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the BOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on MONDAY, the 14th January, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

HONGKONG, 8th January, 1907. [169]

CLEARANCE SALE.

AT CHEAPEST PRICES. SILVER WARE AND IVORY, JAPANESE TEA SETS, LAQUEWARE, and CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c.

KANG LEE, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, Opposite Consulate Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. 2297

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Board of Directors I have This Day handed over the Management of the Local Branch of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK to Mr. F. JUNG.

H. SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [165]

NOTICE.

FROM This Date we TRANSFER our Business to Messrs. DEACON & Co. ROWE & Co. 132 Canton, 31st December, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1906. We have Admitted Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and Mr. RICHARD NIKOLAUS ONLY Partners in our Firm from This Date. TAIT & Co. 133 Amoy, 1st January, 1907.

NOTICE.

IN Conformity with telegraphic instructions received from the HEAD OFFICE the Undersigned ASSUMES CHARGE of the Company's business at China Ports from This Date, in succession to Mr. D. E. BROWN, transferred.

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. [134]

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—Efficient STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST (Remington). Apply Stating Age, Nationality, Speeds, Experience and Salary. OMEGA, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [161]

WANTED.

A TEMPORARY CLERK, Non-Chinese, Good at Figures. SECRETARY, Apply—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [160]

WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Apply to—THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [147]

SITUATION WANTED.

BY a YOUNG PORTUGUESE Book-keeper with thorough Knowledge of General Office Routine and able to Conduct English Correspondence. Salary moderate.

Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [141]

SITUATION WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK with 6 years' Experience in Mercantile Firms, having Good References, WANTS SITUATION; Coast Ports no objection.

Apply to—"Care of Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [173]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1932 for One Share numbered 43, on which the Sum of \$35 has been paid up, standing in the name of JOHN C. BRENTNALL, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the First day of March next, a new Certificate for the said share will be issued by the Society and the old Certificate will thereafter be held as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [148]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A1, A.R.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOOR NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3. Extreme Length... 722 feet. Length on Blocks... 714 " Width of Entrance on Top... 964 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344 "

DOCK No. 1. Extreme Length... 623 feet. Length on Blocks... 613 " Width of Entrance on Top... 88 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 76 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 61 "

DOCK No. 2. Extreme Length... 571 feet. Length on Blocks... 561 " Width of Entrance on Top... 66 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP. Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES for underwriting BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand. The COMPANY has the powerful steamers "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES, equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [1175]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 9th January, 1907, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Queen's Road Central, a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER AND IVORY WARE, comprising—SILVER BOWLS, CUPS, POWDER BOXES, CARD CASES, VASES, SALT CELLARS, BUCKLES, HAT PINS, &c., &c.

Also A Quantity of CARVED IVORY FIGURES, PHOTO FRAMES, &c., &c.

A Number of SILK-EMBROIDERED BED, PILLOW, TABLE and CUSHION COVERS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [162]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1907, commencing at 3 p.m., the 23rd January, 1907, the following:—H.M. Surveying Vessel "RAMBLER,"

Single Screw, Composite hull, Copper Sheathed.

Displacement... 875 Tons. Indicated Horse Power... 650 H.P. Extreme Length... 163 ft. 4 in. Extreme Breadth... 29 ft. 6 in. Built... 1840. Engines... Compound Surface Condensing, Horizontal, by Elder.

Propeller... One Griffith's Gun metal. Boiler... Three Cylindrical Direct Tubular. Load on Safety Valves... 60 lbs. Distilling Condenser... Two Normandy's. Single No. 10 distilling 2,688 gallons of water per 24 h. use.

"HULK "MIDGE," Late Twin Screw Gun Vessel, 603 tons, Composite hull, Copper Sheathed. Length... 155 ft. 0 in. Breadth... 35 ft. 0 in. To be sold as they are in Hongkong Harbour, with all Fittings, &c., on board.

A list of Fittings, &c., to be sold with H.M.S. "RAMBLER" may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for any errors in description of Ship, Fittings, Stores, &c.

The Vessel will be OPEN TO INSPECTION for Seven days before date of Sale, between 10 a.m. and NOON and 2 and 4 p.m. (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

Inspecting Orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—Cash before delivery. 25 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within 7 days after date of Sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1906. [112]

COME AND INSPECT Our Special Varieties of ARTISTIC VIEW POSTCARDS.

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS AND OTHER PHILATELIC GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT ANY BUYERS.

GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. [129]

STORAGE. FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, A Portion of MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 389 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply to—GEO. PENWICK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [106]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 3, ORMSBY VILLAS GRANVILLE ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [136]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as No. 199, WANCHAI ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s Engineering Works.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. [155]

TO LET—(WELL FURNISHED).

BIRNAM BARR, CONDUIT ROAD. EIGHT-roomed House—Billiard Room, Drying Room, Store-room and Pantry—Good Tennis Lawn. Electric Light and Bells, and a Telephone. For 6 or 9 months from 1st April.

Apply to—"Care of China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [168]

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [137]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS' Small Office on Second Floor.

Apply to—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [150]

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to—REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [161]

TO LET

TO LET ON LEASE. FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE. Apply to—ARRATTOON V. APCAAR & CO.

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [101]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST No. 3, PARK ROAD. Apply to—DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [104]

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

FROM THE 2ND WEEK IN APRIL NEXT. "TAN MOR" PEAK ROAD, Six Good Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Drying and Store Rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Moderate rental to good tenant.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [117]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MAGDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [197]

TO LET.

NO. 27, SEYMORE ROAD. 4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wai Chai.

NO. 18, McDONNELL ROAD, "TANG YUEN." No. 80 & 91 GODOWN PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [103]

TO LET.

ALTDENA, BARKER ROAD, THE PEAK. Seven Rooms with ample Bath and Dry Rooms. Apply to—J. S. VAN BUREN, Care of Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [138]

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamnoon Canton. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [91]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [94]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK STREET. Centrally situated and within easy reach of the principal Banks and business houses. Apply on the premises to—TATA & CO.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. [105]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [92]

TO LET.

"THE ACACIAS" and "THE GROVE," comprising 23 Rooms, with detached Out-House and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completely installed.

Apply to—E. M. HAZELAND, No. 35, Queen's Road Central, or to WING-ON, Contractor, No. 34, D'Agulair Street.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club. "ARDSHEAL" No. 111 PEAK (Furnished) from 1st March, 1906, for about 20 months.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK. No. 7, DES VEAUX VILLAS, PEAK. No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD.

No. 8 & 9, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET. BEACONFIELD ARCADE, FINE Shops Office and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor). Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor, (over Achso). BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

NEW HOUSE on MOUNT KELLET, Five Rooms, on Rana Building Lot No. 117.

Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [102]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,250,000) Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up) Reserve Fund Fl. 1,824,350.19 (2,135,737)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE. HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarung, Indramajoe, Bandong and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Poelangan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Ponorog, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, LD (SWISS BANK) PARIS. COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. DEUTSCHE BANK. BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS. VIENNA: UNION BANK. ROME: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum. 6 do. 3 1/2 do. 3 do. 3 do. 2 do. 2 1/2 do.

J. BOETJE, Manager. No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Kobe, Nagasaki, Tainan, Amoy, Ningbo, Fuzhou, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, Des Vaux Road. Interest allowed on Current Account Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

